

BILL'S BUNCOMBE.

The Republican Candidate Admits that He Wants the Job

WHICH BRYAN WILL GET.

Of Presiding Over the Affairs of this Republic—He Heralds (Cleveland and Announces His Petition to be the Third—Fears the Money Question.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 27.—Major McKinley's bill for the free coinage of silver is a practical and strong statement of the principles of the Republican party. It is devoted principally to the discussion of what he considers the great question of the campaign—how to secure the money question. The full text of the letter follows:

SENATE, O., Aug. 27.—Major McKinley's bill for the free coinage of silver is a practical and strong statement of the principles of the Republican party. It is devoted principally to the discussion of what he considers the great question of the campaign—how to secure the money question. The full text of the letter follows:

Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world and our morality, integrity and patriotism of the citizens of that republic which for a century past has been the hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of the fathers or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

The Free Coinage of Silver.
For the first time since 1838, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm.

It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

No Benefit to Labor.
The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another, and with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance and so far-reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation and, in the end, a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases not deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost of labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious, or more profitable. It would not start a factory, or make a demand for an additional day's labor.

It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people, or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

What It Means.
The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion now worth 53 cents to the mints of the United States and have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and nobody else.

Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get nothing from

the transaction. It would suffer a loss of 47 cents on every dollar of silver so coined.

We have coined more than four hundred millions of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at a parity with gold and are a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and measure, they are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer:

The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government and not for private account or gain, and the government has solemnly promised to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars, having exclusive control of the mintage, it only counts what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government.

For the Benefit of the People.
The government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors and put it in circulation among the people at its face value of one hundred cents, or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender, and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us, and the most enlightened nations of the world. The government having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation, expressed in public statute, to maintain the parity.

They Could Not Be Kept at Par.
These dollars in the particulars I have named are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them as any citizen would get them, by giving something for them.

It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction there end. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it and if there were it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value.

If the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would, as some of its advocates assert, make 53 cents in silver worth 100 cents, and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now, and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar which is ever changing and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity, and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed.

Bimetallism.
Bimetallism can not be secured by independent action on our part. It can not be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold when the commercial ratio is more than 30 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of 16 1/2 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in those countries and they are on a silver basis alone.

Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world with which we trade more largely than with any other. Eighty-four per cent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1895 was with gold standard countries and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis.

We Now Have More Silver Than Gold.
Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1875 there has been in circulation more than \$64,000,000 of silver or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time there had been less than nine millions of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of eighty years. This legislation secures the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold.

We have today more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law sought to use all the silver product of the United States for money at its market value

from 1890 to 1893 the government purchased 4,000,000 ounces of silver a month, or 120,000,000 ounces a year. This was done in the interest of the United States and the people of the country. It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion value to its coinage value but the experiment was not successful.

In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. We can not with safety embark in further experiment in this direction.

The Double Standard.
On August 27, 1891, in a public address I said: "If we could have an international ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the free relation be fixed between the two metals, and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unimpaired in its privileges of coinage as gold is today. But that we have not been able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. The double standard implies equality at a ratio, and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard, it will require the concurrent law of nations to reinstate and sustain it."

It Favors the Use of Silver Money.
The Republican party has been, and is not now, opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States acting apart from other governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.

More Than Any Other Country.
We have much more silver in use than any other country in the world except India or China—\$600,000,000 more than Great Britain, \$500,000,000 more than France, \$400,000,000 more than Germany, \$325,000,000 less than India and \$150,000,000 less than China. The Republican party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and if elected president it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetallism, and until an international agreement can be had every interest requires us to maintain our present standard. Independent free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency.

Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least 500,000,000 of gold dollars, which we now have, permanently from the trade of the country, and greatly decrease our per capita circulation. It is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation.

On a Parity With Gold.
By maintaining the pledge of the government that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1875. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. It will oppose the expansion of gold from our circulation.

Farmers and Laborers Suffer Most.
If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the integrity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them.

This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here, as elsewhere, the poor, and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made, upon insurance companies, and then policy holders; upon savers, and upon the depositors, upon the long and loan associations, and upon the banks, upon the savings of thrift, upon pensioners, and their families, and upon wage earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

Unlimited Irredeemable Paper Money.
The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with erasing the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States. This is the Chicago Democratic declaration. The St. Louis People's declaration is that our national money shall be issued

by the government only with the approval of banks of issue, by the authority of the payment of all debts, public and private, and be distributed direct to the people, and through lawful disbursements of the government.

This in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1860 to 1875 is thus to be reopened, with all its uncertainties, and cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance, but the declaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who, by combined action, are contending for the control of the government.

Not satisfied with the debasement of our coin which would inevitably follow the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived and every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it.

In Highest Degree Reprehensible.
It is a cause for painful solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the councils of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us, which, in fact, do not exist, and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence and I believe they will be.

Every attempt to carry class against class, "the masses against the masses," section against section, labor against capital, "the poor against the rich," or interest against interest in the United States is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national interest and should be resisted by every citizen. We are not a nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent and honorable people, despising the demagogue, and never capitulating to dishonor.

This ever recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberties. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men and was never more uniformly or unforgettably than now. Washington warned us against it and Webster said in the senate, in words which I feel are singularly appropriate at this time: "I admonish the people against the object of onerous like these. I admonish every industrious laborer of this country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play off his passion against his interest and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty, to destroy all the fruits of his liberty."

Protection of Supreme Importance.
Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted, the other corrected. The Republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection, and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to "The American System," or increase the hold of that system upon the party and people, it is found in the lesson and experience of the past three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what before was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems, and know what each has done for them.

Demand by Public Exigencies.
Washington, in his farewell address, Sept. 17, 1796, a hundred years ago, said: "As a very important source of strength and security cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidably may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear."

To facilitate the enforcement of the maxims which he announced he declared: "It is essential that you should practically bear in mind that toward the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes, that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient or painful; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate."

Annuated by his sentiments the people of the country must now face the conditions which best meet "The public exigencies" demand prompt protective legislation which will avoid the accumulation of further debt by providing adequate revenues for the expenses of the government. This is manifestly the requirement of duty. If elected president of the United States, it will be my aim to vigorously promote this object and any that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American people which, above all else, so imperatively demanded at the juncture of our national affairs.

Our Condition in December, 1892.
In December, 1892, President Harrison sent his last message to congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not amuse to recite his official and valuable testimony.

"There never has been a time," said

he, "when work was so abundant or wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessities and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been seen to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity."

"The new industrial plants established since October, 1893, and up to Oct. 22, 1894, number 44, and the extension of existing plants, 168. The new capital interested amounts to \$30,446,000 and the number of additional employees 37,285. During the first six months of the present calendar year 155 new factories were built, of which 40 were cotton mills, 15 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills and 21 machine mills. Of the 40 cotton mills 11 have been built in the southern states."

This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1892. What has it been since and what is it now?

Our Condition Eight Months Later.
The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial and financial situation of the country. While no resort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition and that which has prevailed during the past three years, I venture to quote from President Cleveland's first message Aug. 8, 1893, addressed to the Fifty-third congress, which he had called together in extraordinary session.

"The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation," said he, "involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duties which they solely are charged, the present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted."

"Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of condition related to our natural resources. Nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprises, suddenly financial distress and fear have sprung up on every side."

"Numerous mercantile institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money, and they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and losses and failure have invaded every branch of business."

The Cause of the Change.

What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months from December, 1892 to August, 1893! What had occurred? A change of administration. All branches of the government had been entrusted to the Democratic party, which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninterruptedly for more than 32 years and brought unexampled prosperity to the country, and finally pledged to its complete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed for elections in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt.

We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot as a people disregard, and we can only hope to improve our present condition by a study of their causes. In December, 1892, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892, \$2,375,509,501; in 1893, \$2,339,000,000; in 1894, \$2,339,442,382; and in December, 1895, \$2,191,000,230. The per capita of money, too, has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identical—all kept equal to gold.

There is nothing connected with our money therefore to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be depressed on our financial system it must every where be admitted that our money has been absolutely good and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A negotiated currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situation.

Good Money Never Made Times Hard.
It is a mere pretense to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never makes times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the business years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which time the country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues were collected for the government, and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt.

Let us hold fast to that which we know is good. It is not more money we want, what we want is to put the money we already have at work. When money is employed men are employed. Both have always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the

(Continued on Third Page)

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

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Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co. Lowell, Mass.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 533.
Charles E. Case, Plaintiff, vs. Eva Fisher et al., Defendants.
By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Probate Court of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen County, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, A. D. 1896, between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements situate on Atlantic avenue in the city of Lima, Allen County, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to wit: Lot number twenty seven hundred and fifty seven (2757) in the addition to the city of Lima, Ohio.
Appraised at \$500.00.
Terms of Sale—Cash.
AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.
Lima, Ohio, July 26, 1896.
Hosgood & Grop, Plaintiff's attorneys.

Legal Notice.

The undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as executor in trust for the creditors of Andrew W. Glover. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.
W. H. Lantz, Assignee.
Lima, Aug. 22, 1896.

Legal Notice.

The undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as executor in trust for the creditors of Andrew W. Glover. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.
W. H. Lantz, Attorney.
Lima, Aug. 22, 1896.

Pardon Notice.

Notice is hereby given that full and complete pardon has been granted to the undersigned by the Board of Prisoners and Parolees of the State of Ohio, and that the undersigned will be free to leave the State of Ohio on or about the 1st day of September, 1896.
J. W. Lantz, Attorney.
Lima, Aug. 22, 1896.

PETRIFIED GIANTES.

Found of an Indian Woman Exhumed in Kansas.

The petrified body of an Indian girl, who was probably buried 300 years or more ago, and just dug up near Fort Scott, Kan., was brought for \$1,000 for a museum.

A number of physicians and students of anatomy examined the body, and all declared it to be a genuine petrification. The body is almost perfect, even to the finger nails, and is intact except that a portion of the right arm and the two feet are missing. It measures about 6 1/2 feet in length, and now weighs 400 pounds. The high cheek bones and the shape of the head indicate that it is the fossil of an Indian.

So distinct are the features that it is readily judged the woman was of middle age when buried. The hands lie across the breast, and are so perfect that no sculptor could have imitated them. Even the skin wrinkles on the face points, the face and the breast are distinctly double and on the left wrist is a mark indicating that a bracelet had encircled there. The right leg is broken off below the thigh and reveals a partial decay of the bones of the calf. The bones are mostly preserved, however, and are visibly covered from the petrified flesh. A slight cavity in the abdomen indicates a part of decay there. The upper lip is partially decayed off, disclosing two teeth. The head is very large, but not out of proportion to the body.

The petrification was found by a well known farmer. It was plowing in his field, and observed the shoulder protruding from the water washed bank of a gulch. He called neighbors to help him exhume it from its bed of centuries and carried it to town in a farm wagon. Curious people almost broke his wagon down clanking upon it to see the wonder. He sold it for \$300. Soon after it sold for \$1,000.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Guiltily Charged.

Judge—You are charged with cutting Jasper Johnson with a razor after he had worsted you in a friendly sparring match.

Prisoner—Yes, sah, I slashed 'im. Dat com 'veiged me into boxen an' member telt me he was 'lef' 'handed.'—Detroit Free Press.

The Lima Times-Democrat

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of Nebraska.For Vice President,
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of Maine.

STATE.

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CHILTON A. WHITE,
of Brown county.Judge of Supreme Court,
E. J. BLANDIN,
of Cleveland.

Dairy and Food Commissioner,

Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,
of Licking.For Presidential Electors at Large,
M. PECHHEIMER,
of Hamilton county.
T. E. POWELL,
of Franklin county.

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For Member of Congress, 4th District,
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Shelby county.For Presidential Elector,
MARTIN B. TRAILOB,
of Darke county.

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For Judge of the Circuit Court,
CALEB H. NORRIS,
of Marion county.

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For Probate Judge,
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U. M. SHAPPELL.For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.For Commissioner,
T. C. BURNS.For County Recorder,
ABRAM HARROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.For Infirmary Director,
ELI MEHLING.

MCKINLEY'S OBJECT LESSON.

When Wm. McKinley spoke at Winchester, Adams county, several years ago, he announced himself in favor of free coinage of silver, and in emphasizing his position, held up a silver dollar as an object lesson, saying: "This money is good enough for you and good enough for me. Why should it not be good enough for the bondholder?" Will he explain why he is to-day a gold bug, opposed to the workingman and his money—silver?

Two years ago the Republican politicians and candidates told the people if they would elect enough Republican Congressional candidates to give them a working majority in Congress they would make industry and business hum. Well, the people took them at their word and gave the Republicans a majority of 144 over the Democrats; but where is the business boom? Where is the prosperity? It is not in sight. Now they tell us that the gold standard, with its power of unrelenting contraction of the circulating medium, is the thing to make everybody happy

and prosperous. Is it wise to trust them with another Republican Congress with the experience that the present Congress, with Reed as its speaker, has given to the people?

Now it is not true that the railroads whose officers are trying to coerce their employees to vote for McKinley and the gold standard, refuse to allow silver men to ride in their cars or ship freight over their lines. Some of these railroad men will be glad to take shipmasters as money if McKinley shall be elected and the single gold standard shall prevail.

Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, a private citizen, who, as a Republican, was three times elected to Congress and twice to the United States Senate, being president pro tem of the Senate in the 43rd Congress, has declared for Bryan and free silver. He is yet a Republican, but he will not, by his vote, sanction the action of the Republican national convention in adopting the gold standard idea.

As a straw showing the drift of political sentiment in Madison county, the Democrat cites the vote taken among a shreeding outfit a few miles from London one day last week. There were twenty votes in the gang—eleven Democrats and nine Republicans. A poll of the vote for president showed Bryan nineteen, McKinley one. This indicates the feeling among our farmers against the single gold standard that is ruining the agricultural interests.

Frank H. Cooper, of the big firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago and New York, the largest retail firm in the world, says:

"I can't see anything but good to result from the free coinage of silver. True, it will benefit the mine owners; it will also benefit the miners and benefit the west. It will give the farmers money; it will make better prices for farm products; it will make the farmer a buyer in our markets."

Mr. Cooper has just returned from Europe.

Upon another page of this edition of the Times-Democrat will be found William McKinley's letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for President. The public will be relieved of a great strain when they learn that Napoleon has actually consented to run. Many persons, knowing how loth he was to have the nomination tendered him at St. Louis, feared, when so much time elapsed before the letter of acceptance was issued, that he had concluded to decline the nomination. But he has now signified over his signature that he is willing to take the Presidency—if he can get it—and draw with neatness and dispatch the \$50,000 annual salary attachment. The letter is a long one. The major scatters his shot badly and tries to cover all the ground between Dan and Boersheba in his letter. He denounces the Cleveland administration for its position on the tariff, and climbs upon his high protective hobby with as much assurance as though it had not been condemned by the people four years ago, never to be resurrected. He favors turning the public attention from the currency, in which everyone is interested, to the tariff question, in which no one is interested except the monopoly barons who were the chief beneficiaries during the period that the law was operative.

Col. J. F. Herrick, an attorney in Cleveland, has come out in favor of Bryan and Seawall. The colonel has always been a Republican. He is a lawyer.

"If James G. Blaine were alive I don't believe my party would be today where it is," said Col. Herrick Thursday afternoon. "I don't believe it would be advocating the maintenance of the existing gold standard and I would not be compelled to vote for Bryan and Seawall."

"Yes, your information to the effect that I am a free coinage Republican and will vote for Bryan is true. I have been frank about the matter. If free coinage is Democracy, then I am a Democrat, but I have never voted the Democratic ticket before. It is impossible for me to vote for McKinley, simply because he is pledged to the maintenance of the gold standard. On purely personal grounds it would afford me the utmost pleasure to vote for William McKinley, but persons are not the issue. If they were, there would be no choice between the two candidates, if what I learn of Bryan is true—that he is a pure, upright and conscientious man."

"For ten years I have been reading

and thinking about this monetary question. All along I have taken it for granted that my party was sincerely for the bimetallic standard, and until about two years ago I thought it would be impossible to adopt it without an agreement with other nations. But look at France, with about half our population. She keeps both metals at a parity, notwithstanding England's proximity and her gold standard."

The Plain Dealer on Friday named three other Republican lawyers in the same block in Cleveland who objected to the British gold standard and would vote for Bryan and Seawall.

For several days we have been endeavoring to get Bro. W. A. Campbell, the political editor of the Gazette, to tell why he was an advocate of the single gold standard, but he declined to give his reasons. The following paragraph from the last edition of the Rossland (B. C.) Miner will explain to the public why W. A. is so solicitous about gold:

W. A. Campbell has just sold for \$50,000 cash, the Gold River mine, five miles from Baker City, Oregon, and near the celebrated Virtue mine. In December last he purchased the property and formed a syndicate to work it. The cost of the property to Mr. Campbell and his associates was a little over \$11,000.

Dr. T. J. Bowles, of Muncie, Indiana, all his life an adherent of the Republican party until it declared for the single gold standard at St. Louis, is out for Bryan and free silver. A few days ago, he made an eloquent speech at a Congressional convention. In conclusion of his speech, he said:

"Our country is the only spot on earth where liberty can live—let us forget that we are Republicans—let us forget that we are Democrats—let us forget that we are Protestants—let us remember that we are American citizens and let each of us register an oath in heaven that we will crush into fragments that we will grind into dust every gold monometallist who aspires to a place in the councils of our nation, and when we shall have succeeded in scourging and driving them out of the temple of liberty our country will enter upon an era of prosperity hitherto unknown, and the river of life in the United States will overflow with happiness."

STEWART PLAYS NEWMAN.

The Nevada Senator's Caustic Letter to the Philadelphia Bishop.

The following caustic letter has been addressed by Senator Stewart of Nevada to Bishop Newman, who recently gave vent to a savage attack on Mr. Bryan and his platform:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1896.
Bishop John P. Newman, Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia:
DEAR SIR—I am pained to see in the public press a statement to the effect that you have joined the enemies of your country to oppress and rob the great mass of your fellow citizens.

If the published quotations from your speech are correct, you have endorsed the clandestine legislation of 1873, whereby one half of the metallic money of the world was destroyed and the value of the other half doubled. You have also endorsed the schemes of the money powers of London and New York to control the gold of the world, advance its purchasing power, reduce the value of property and services, and thereby build up a money oligarchy on the ruins of the republic.

There is no excuse for a man of your intelligence to advocate the gold standard. You know that the purchasing power of gold has been advanced by fraudulent legislation and wicked manipulation fully 100 per cent; that the rich have been made richer and the poor poorer; that the government of the United States is fast becoming a government of plutocracy. In former days you mourned over the practices by which the earnings of the masses were transferred to a few. Now you even go so far as to advocate the election of William McKinley, who endorses the policy of Grover Cleveland, of John Sherman, of Pierpont Morgan, and of the agents of the Rothschilds on both sides of the Atlantic. Do you know that William McKinley, or rather Mr. Hanna, who controls the action of Mr. McKinley, contends that the United States has no power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," although the constitution expressly confers such power?

I thank you that you have told the people your evil purposes. This may have been indiscreet on your part, but I assure you that it will put honest men on guard against the wicked work you propose, and perhaps your evil boasting may prove a boomerang and a benefit to the cause of honest money and honest men. YOURS TRULY,

WILLIAM M. STEWART.

THE GREAT QUESTION

We Dare Not Entrust Our Affairs to Those Who Doubt Our Nation's Potency.

My friends, in this campaign there is only one great issue. If that is settled, it will not give us a government perfect in all its details, but that one question must be settled first before other questions can be settled.

A nation that is not able to adopt its own financial policy is too impotent to legislate on any question where the people are concerned. We do not say that our opponents are insincere. We do not say they are less honest than we, but

we do say that when they attempt to say to the American people that we must be dependent upon the legislative act of some other government, we say it matters not how honest they may be, we dare not intrust legislation to their hands.

I have said that in this contest we have a repetition of the contest of 1776, and that in this campaign, as in that, a line will be drawn between the patriot and the Tory, and when I say it I do not say it, my friends, to criticize the man who believes that this nation is not great enough to legislate for its own people. He believes it honestly, and I recall your attention to the fact that in the struggle of our forefathers for liberty there were those who honestly believed that we ought to continue in this land the political supremacy of Great Britain.

In this they were but mistaken, and if you go to the cemeteries you will find no monument reared by a grateful people to commemorate the names of those who thought English domination should continue. There are people today who believe that this nation is not strong enough to legislate for our people, and there are people who honestly believe that an attempt to do so would bring distress and many evils. We may respect their honesty, but must we enter into a life and death struggle with them because we assert here that the financial domination by a foreign power is as dangerous to the liberties of the people as political domination?—Bryan at Pittsburg.

Patriotism of the People.

Unless I mistake the character of the people among whom we live you will never be able to get them to support a candidate for the presidency who will continue the policy of mortgaging the American people to foreign syndicates when 70,000,000 people stand ready to protect the treasury of the United States.

Aye, more than that, upon the decision of the United States may turn the financial policy of the world. Not only in America, but all over the world, the toiling masses are looking for relief to that nation which ought to stand foremost in every great reform.

If the gold standard is a good thing, I ask you, why did not the Republican party at St. Louis declare that the gold standard should be maintained permanently, and if the gold standard is a bad thing why was it so cowardly as to say to the American people, "You should submit to a bad thing until foreign potentates and powers come to the relief of a suffering people?"—Bryan at Crestline, O.

The East Arising.

The silver men of the east are organizing silver leagues and will astonish their glibbing neighbors when next day rolls around. The people do not want another four years of Grover Cleveland's financial policy and will emphatically say so at the polls.—Athenian (Kan.) Tribune.

THE GREAT ASSIGNEE SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE OWEN FRANCIS STOCK.

They Are Going Like The Proverbial Hot Cake.

It is out of the question to quote prices. The sacrifice is so great. But the shoes must be seen before the magnitude of the great cut in prices can be comprehended. Prices may look low on papers, but high in fact.

The Goods must be sold.

They must be sold quick.

They must, and will be

turned into money.

Good goods are
selling lower
than wholesale
Prices.

W. L. MACKENZIE, ASSIGNEE.

229 N. NORTH MAIN STREET.

GOLD BUGS AT SPENCERVILLE

An Interesting Account of the First Gold Meeting Held in That Huttling Village.

The predicted and much looked for gold wave struck our town Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The first warning the citizens had of its approach was a low rumbling noise, not unlike the roll of drums, and flames of lurid fire about twelve or fifteen feet above the ground. When first noticed it was moving down Broadway in a northerly direction, until it reached the Hotel Aldine; there it whirled around very quickly and moved south again, and strange to say, none of the buildings were damaged in the least. In appearance it resembled a comet very much—having a large, glowing head and a long, pale train, or tail, as it is commonly called, following it. Those who were nearest say that the train seemed to be composed of parts about the size of a man and that each part was clothed in a white garment bordered with crimson.

Some of the scientists, in explaining the phenomenon, say that it was like all comets—an omen of destruction, to Lombarders, Wallstreeters and money monopolies of all kinds; that the red trimmings, owing to their resemblance to British uniforms, must have meant the end of British control in this country, and the white garments were emblematic of the political grave lines to the McKinleyites in November.

Many people followed this strange spectacle until they arrived at the town hall; there they lost sight of it. Going into the hall we found a large crowd, consisting mostly of women and children, a goodly number of free silver men and a few Republicans.

A gleeful club entertained the audience for awhile, and we give them the honor of doing exceedingly well. After this the chairman introduced a man who said that he was a farmer on Ginger Hill and raised potatoes for two cents a bushel. He proved to be a pleasant speaker, telling what a grand nation we have, and said that during the free coinage of silver for eighty-one years but a little over eight millions of dollars were coined, and then cautioned the people not to vote for free silver, telling them if they did great stacks of silver would be shoved into our mints, and the mints would take sixty-three cents worth of silver and make it a hundred cents, and that the people would have to pay for the coinage of it, not knowing that the mint keeps out a part for seigniorage. The next speaker was introduced as an ex-mayor of Lima, who made so many misleading statements that it will be impossible to enumerate them all, so we shall mention but a few. He

tried to console the farmers by telling them that "the value of farms in Ohio had increased since the war, 150 per cent." We will leave the farmer to decide if his land has been growing into money since 1873, and if his income has been steadily increasing. He also said that "the laborer's wages had been steadily increasing up till 1893." We will ask the laborer if this is true that he has more work and better pay than he did fifteen or twenty years ago. Such argument needs no refutation. He wound up by saying "our money is all right, and all we need is protection and confidence." The choir closed by singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty," not realizing that they stood on a platform that denied the American people the right to make laws without English consent.

SIXTEEN TO ONE

A little daughter of Mr. Lewis Dayton, an old and much respected citizen of Barnitz, Pa., occasionally has trouble with her stomach which gives her considerable distress. In speaking of it Mr. Dayton said: "As soon as she has an attack we give her a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and it has never failed to relieve her promptly. We all use it in our family with the same good results." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 53 public square.

As a Boy Sees It.

Little Boy—Isn't fathers queer? Auntie—In what manner? Little Boy—When a little boy does anything for his papa he doesn't get anything; but if another man's boy does it he gets a cent.

No Dust in Sight.

Miss Speedem—Does your Mr. Dictate believe in keeping a type-writer free from dust?

"Miss Keytap" (sighing)—Apparently. I haven't received my salary for six weeks.

Official Train to St. Paul.

Mart Armstrong Post G. A. R. has arranged with the L. E. & W. R. R. for special train from Lima to St. Paul to attend the National encampment. Train will leave Lima at 6 a. m., Monday, Aug. 31st, fare for round trip \$13.20. No change of cars between Lima and St. Paul. Call at L. E. & W. ticket office and secure berths in sleeper and chairs in chair car. J. C. Burch, Ticket Agent.

71-d 3 w-1

Our Handsome Lettuce Plate

Goes with 1 pound of tea Saturday. 26 THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

A GRAND SUCCESS

Was the Catholic Picnic in Each and Every Particular.

Fifteen Passenger Coaches Necessary to Bring the Crowd Home from Quincey Last Night—Engineer Dick's Good Run

The excursion and picnic given over the Ohio Southern to Riverside Park at Quincy, by the congregation of St. Rose Catholic church, yesterday, was in every feature a successful and enjoyable affair.

The day was cool and pleasant and the hundreds of excursionists found the park and its facilities for amusement wholly at their disposal, boats, swings, toboggan and all. A piano was sent with the crowd by Porter & Son, and those who desired music had it. Several musicians accompanied the excursionists, and a convenient and spacious pavilion was temporarily converted into a dance hall and the younger people enjoyed square dances during the entire afternoon. Dinner and supper were served in one end of the pavilion by the ladies of the church, and no one was permitted to return home hungry.

The afternoon train, which left here at 3:35 o'clock, conveyed to Quincy another addition to the already enormous crowd. At 6:30 o'clock last evening all left the park and returned to the Ohio Southern special train that awaited them at the junction of the Big Four and the Ohio Southern roads. The returning train consisted of fifteen coaches and every car was crowded. The train was in charge of Conductor Whitlatch and engineer Dick, and the latter made an excellent run, covering the distance from Quincy here with the heavy train in one hour and two minutes, five minutes faster than the time made by the regular train which left here at 3:35 and consisted of a very light train.

Everybody arrived safely home by 9 o'clock. Street cars were at Bellefontaine avenue when the train arrived, and good accommodations were rendered, considering the size of the crowd.

The excursion and picnic were given as a benefit for a new cemetery fund, and a good sum was realized for the fund.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Callonette, Druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it. Get a free trial at H. F. Vorkamp's Drug Store."

A Picnic Party.

Mr and Mrs H. B. Core gave a most delightful picnic to their neighbors and friends yesterday. In the early morning about thirty persons were driven to Kissing Hollow, where the day was pleasantly spent. A sumptuous and delicious dinner was served. In the evening the party returned, feeling very grateful to Mr and Mrs. Core for the pleasant day they had enjoyed.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eczema and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles, and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

We Will Give You

Five Pudding Pans with 1 pound of tea or 1 pound of baking powder, Saturday.

25 THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

COURT HOUSE NEWS

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Lee S. Arthur and Anna May Boyd, Jacob Staver and Miss Cora H. Hadsell, Arthur May and Miss Nettie Swaney.

NEW CASE.

William T. McHenry vs. Frank McHenry and others; dissolution of trust.

Some years ago when suffering with an uncommonly severe attack of diarrhoea, Mr. W. B. Gunnip, of Atoka, Pa., received through the mail a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I found it to be one of the most effective remedies I ever used. It gave me almost immediate relief. It has no superior and I think no equal. No bad effects follow the use of this remedy. It is pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Children like it. It never fails. It is the most perfect remedy ever produced for bowel complaints." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner, C. W. Heister, 55 Public Square.

See Our Display

Of fancy plates, nappies and pitchers for 1 pound of tea or one pound of baking powder, Saturday. 25 THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

Democratic Club Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Allen County Democratic Club at the Assembly room of the court house on Friday evening, August 28th, at 8 o'clock. William Kluger, Esq., will address the club on the great money question, and we cordially invite everybody to come.

All members are especially urged to be present as the committee on uniform will report.

D. H. SULLIVAN, Pres.
CHAS. H. ADKINS, Sec.

FATAL ILLNESS.

Mrs. W. L. Mechling Dies at Her Home on Circular Street.

Mrs. Susan, wife of William L. Mechling, died at the residence, 125 Circular street, at 9:15 o'clock this morning, from bowel trouble and heart failure. The deceased was aged 51 years and 17 days, and leaves a husband, two daughters and a son. The funeral services will be held from the residence at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, and will be conducted by Rev. W. G. Smith, of the Main Street Presbyterian church. The remains will be interred in the Lutheran cemetery on the St. Johns road.

The people have long since learned that the most disagreeable medicines are not necessarily the best. In fact, as a rule, they are not. What is wanted is something mild and sure, such as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. That is really pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Then it is acknowledged everywhere to be the most successful remedy in the world for bowel complaints. Ask any number of druggists for the best remedy they have for diarrhoea and nine out of ten will recommend Chamberlain's. In speaking of this medicine, Mr. B. B. Bullum of Friendsville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., says: "We have used it in our family for pain in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea and found it to be a most effective remedy." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner, C. W. Heister, 55 public square.

G. A. R. Encampment, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30th, 31st, and Sept. 1st.

Why take the "official train", when you can take the Chicago & Erie Limited No. 5, leaving Lima at 11 23 a. m. (about six hours after the official train leaves) and reach St. Paul next morning at 7:30. Parties wishing to go on No. 3, leaving Lima at 12:37 at night, can spend a day in Chicago if they wish. Fare for the round trip, \$12.20. For any further information regarding trains, limits, and extension of time, apply to F. C. McCoy, Ticket Agent.

HARRIS-ROSS.

A Pretty Wedding that Occurred on the South Side Last Night.

Mrs. Clara Harris and Mr. E. M. Ross, of Cairo, Mich., Wedded at the Residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. DeVoe.

A very pretty home wedding occurred last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. DeVoe, 751 South Elizabeth street. The bridegroom was Mr. Richard M. Ross, and his bride was Mrs. Clara Harris, both of Cairo, Mich. The home of Mr. and Mrs. DeVoe was prepared for the event and the scene was a pretty one when, at 8:30 o'clock, the bride and groom stepped into the presence of a large number of relatives in the front parlor and took the vows of marriage and were pronounced man and wife. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Stewart Baumgardner, of Grace M. E. church. The ceremony was followed by the usual congratulations and an elaborate wedding supper. The Manhattan Mandolin Club was present and furnished music for the occasion.

Mr. Ross, the groom, is a dealer in vehicles and agricultural implements at Cairo, Mich., and is identified with the most prominent business men of that place. His charming bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. DeVoe, and is a leading member of society at Cairo, Mich., where she has resided for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Ross were the recipients of a number of beautiful wedding presents. They will leave for Cairo in a few days and will begin housekeeping at once.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Furney, of Kenyon.

A VALUABLE ACQUISITION.

The Lima School of Music Has Been Opened—Corps of Excellent Instructors.

Within a short time an organization has been established in Lima which will soon be looked upon as an institution which our city could not afford to go without. It is what is to be known as the Lima School of Music. The headquarters are to be in the Collins block, on the northwest corner of the square, in the rooms which were formerly occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. These apartments have been refitted and greatly improved in appearance.

The faculty is composed of five of the best instructors, in their respective branches, which are to be found in this section of the country. The courses of study to be taught have been thoroughly prepared and carefully graded. All of the instructors have already made an enviable reputation for themselves in this vicinity.

Mr. Walter E. Clark, the president

FREE!

A Columbus Buggy Worth \$100

TO BE GIVEN AWAY CHRISTMAS.

Every \$1 Purchase Entitles You To a Ticket.

Special Prices on Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Collars, Whips, Brushes, Etc.

121 W. High Street, Lima, O.

W. A. GERMANN, Salesman.

of the school, is too well known in this community to require much comment, but for the benefit of those who have come to abide in our midst, of recent date, it may be stated that Mr. Clark received his musical education under the direction of some of the best known teachers of Boston and the east. The special branches which he is to teach are piano, pipe organ and harmony.

The secretary of the school, Mrs. Coleen Wright Collins, has enjoyed the privileges of a thorough musical education, which is testified to by the fact that she holds first class certificates in vocal, piano forte and rudiments of music from the Society of Arts, London, and was qualified in the International College of Music and London Organ School in London, also the Weber Music Hall, Chicago. She is a medalist of the Society of Arts, London, Eng. Mrs. Collins will teach voice culture and rudiments in music, employing in the former the old Italian method employed in the formation of the singing voice, but also using the best features of other methods, according to the needs of the individual student.

Mr. Frank M. Griffin is the treasurer, who will be in charge of the Violin and Orchestral Department. Mr. Griffin is an artist of many years experience, and is equally good as soloist or instructor. He also was permitted exceptional advantages by way of training, two of his instructors having been Prof. Henry Schrader, who for years held the professorship of the violin at the Leipzig Conservatory, and Prof. Andreas Moser, of the Royal High School of Music at Berlin.

The Educational and Physical Culture departments will be under the control of Mrs. Kathleen Coffin Lufkin, who was a pupil of the late Jas. E. Murdoch and of the Boston College of Oratory. Her extensive experience as an instructor has proved her work of the highest order. In the elocutionary work special attention will be given to vocal culture, expression, correct breathing and tone placing, articulation, pronunciation, gesture and practical reading.

Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology of the Vocal Organs, etc., will be delivered by Chas. Collins, M. D., a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and qualified by St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, England. With the splendid equipment as above mentioned the school should be a success in every particular and make its way as one of the most important benefactors of Lima.

Go to St. Paul

With Mart Armstrong Post. Special train via L. E. & W. B. B. leaves Lima at 6 a. m., Monday, Aug. 31st. No change of cars via this route. 71-d-3 w-1

THE PRICES ACCOUNT FOR IT!

For the Unprecedented Business we are Enjoying in Our

Economy Basement.

We are continually adding new goods to this department and although our prices are lower for goods of the same character than can be found elsewhere in the city, we keep the

Quality Up to the Highest Standard!

QUALITY FIRST, PRICE NEXT.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES will be in demand very soon. Here is the place to buy the following this week:

Large pencil tablets, regular 5c quality, Our Price 3c.
Ink tablets, fine quality paper, 10c goods, Our Price 5c.
Slate pencils, 12 for 1c.
Lead pencils, 1 dozen for 5c.
Lead pencils, rubber tipped, 1 dozen for 8c.
Ind, Black or Red, per bottle, 3c.
Lead pencil sharpeners, each 1c.

Glassware. Why pay 20 to 25c for glass dishes, when you can buy the same goods of us for 10c. We have now the largest assortment of pretty inexpensive glassware we have ever had. The assortment consists of square plates, round plates, cream pitchers, sugar bowls and covers, spoon holders, butter dishes and covers, high footed jelly dishes, etc., etc., for 10c each. Lamps complete, from 19c up to 45c each.

Lamp chimneys, flint glass, will not break from the heat, No. 1, 5c, No. 2, 8c. Chimneys for Welsbach gas burners, only 9c each. Mason quart Jars, 50c a dozen. Jelly Glasses, tin tops, 20c a dozen. Tin cans, 35c a dozen. Rubbers for Mason Jars, 3c a dozen. Sealing wax, 6 sticks for 5c.

IT PAYS TO VISIT US OFTEN.

FELTZ BROS. & CO.,

1st DOOR SOUTH OF COURT HOUSE.

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Largest Circulation in Lima.

Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States.

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TELEPHONE CALL, No. 54.

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THE LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT is published every evening (except Sunday) and will be delivered at your door for each evening upon the following terms:

One copy one year, in advance.....\$5.00
Six months, in advance.....2.50
By carrier, per week.....10 cents

The Times-Democrat has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every portion of Allen county. The Lima Times-Democrat is recognized as the star newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing circulation attests its superiority over all competitors.

The Times-Democrat—The Semi-Weekly Edition issued by the Times-Democrat Company, is without parallel in point of excellence. It contains 16 columns of choice literary, editorial, news and advertising matter of great interest to everyone in the county. This excellent newspaper is published for the small sum of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Subscription collections made weekly. Our collector will call each week unless some special arrangement be made with him. All subscription accounts must be paid promptly. All foreign subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged for at the rate of \$1.00 per year. Address all communications to
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LIMA, OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE.

Secretary of State,
CHILTON A. WHITE,
of Brown county.Judge of Supreme Court,
E. J. BLANDIN,
of Cleveland.

Dairy and Food Commissioner,

Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,
of Licking.For Presidential Electors at Large,
M. FECHHEIMER,
of Hamilton county.
T. E. POWELL,
of Franklin county.

DISTRICT.

For Member of Congress, 4th District,
GEORGE A. MARSHALL,
Shelby county.For Presidential Elector,
MARTIN B. TRAINOR,
of Darke county.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,
CALEB H. ROBERTS,
of Marion county.

COUNTY.

For Probate Judge,
THEODORE D. BOBB.For Clerk of the Court,
U. M. SHAPPELL.For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.For Commissioner,
T. C. BURNS.For County Recorder,
ABRAM HARROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. BIDENOUR.For Infermary Director,
ELI MECHLING.

MCKINLEY'S OBJECT LESSON.

When Wm. McKinley spoke at Winchester, Adams county, several years ago, he announced himself in favor of free coinage of silver, and in emphasizing his position, held up a silver dollar as an object lesson, saying: "This money is good enough for you and good enough for me. Why should it not be good enough for the bondholder?" Will he explain why he is to-day a gold bug, opposed to the workingman and his money—silver?

Two years ago the Republican politicians and candidates told the people if they would elect enough Republican Congressional candidates to give them a working majority in Congress they would make industry and business hum. Well, the people took them at their word and gave the Republicans a majority of 144 over the Democrats; but where is the business boom? Where is the prosperity? It is not in sight. Now they tell us that the gold standard, with its power of unrelenting contraction of the circulating medium, is the thing to make everybody happy

and prosperous. It is wise to trust them with another Republican Congress with the experience that the present Congress, with Reed as its speaker, has given to the people?

No! it is not true that the railroads whose officers are trying to coerce their employes to vote for McKinley and the gold standard, refuse to allow silver men to ride in their cars or ship freight over their lines. Some of these railroad men will be glad to take shipplasters as money if McKinley shall be elected and the single gold standard shall prevail.

Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, a private citizen, who, as a Republican, was three times elected to Congress and twice to the United States Senate, being president pro tem of the Senate in the 43rd Congress, has declared for Bryan and free silver. He is yet a Republican, but he will not, by his vote, sanction the action of the Republican national convention in adopting the gold standard idea.

As a straw showing the drift of political sentiment in Madison county, the Democrat cites the vote taken among a threshing outfit a few miles from London one day last week. There were twenty votes in the gang—eleven Democrats and nine Republicans. A poll of the vote for president showed Bryan nineteen, McKinley one. This indicates the feeling among our farmers against the single gold standard that is ruining the agricultural interests.

Frank H. Cooper, of the big firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago and New York, the largest retail firm in the world, says:

"I can't see anything but good to result from the free coinage of silver. True, it will benefit the mine owners; it will also benefit the miners and benefit the west. It will give the farmers money; it will make better prices for farm products; it will make the farmer a buyer in our markets."

Mr. Cooper has just returned from Europe.

Upon another page of this edition of the Times-Democrat will be found William McKinley's letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for President. The public will be relieved of a great strain when they learn that Napoleon has actually consented to run. Many persons, knowing how loth he was to have the nomination tendered him at St. Louis, feared, when so much time elapsed before the letter of acceptance was issued, that he had concluded to decline the nomination. But he has now signified over his signature that he is willing to take the Presidency—if he can get it—and draw with neatness and dispatch the \$50,000 annual salary attachment. The letter is a long one. The major scatters his shot badly and tries to cover all the ground between Dan and Beersheba in his letter. He denounces the Cleveland administration for its position on the tariff, and climbs upon his high protective hobby with as much assurance as though it had not been condemned by the people four years ago, never to be resurrected. He favors turning the public attention from the currency, in which everyone is interested, to the tariff question, in which no one is interested except the monopoly barons who were the chief beneficiaries during the period that the law was operative.

Col. J. F. Herrick, an attorney in Cleveland, has come out in favor of Bryan and Sewall. The colonel has always been a Republican. He is a lawyer.

"If James G. Blaine were alive I don't believe my party would be today where it is," said Col. Herrick Thursday afternoon. "I don't believe it would be advocating the maintenance of the existing gold standard and I would not be compelled to vote for Bryan and Sewall."

"Yes, your information to the effect that I am a free coinage Republican and will vote for Bryan is true. I have been frank about the matter. If free coinage is Democracy, then I am a Democrat, but I have never voted the Democratic ticket before. It is impossible for me to vote for McKinley, simply because he is pledged to the maintenance of the gold standard. On purely personal grounds it would afford me the utmost pleasure to vote for William McKinley, but persons are not the issue. If they were, there would be no choice between the two candidates, if what I learn of Bryan is true—that he is a pure, upright and conscientious man."

"For ten years I have been reading

and thinking about this monetary question. All along I have taken it for granted that my party was sincerely for the bimetallic standard, and until about two years ago I thought it would be impossible to adopt it without an agreement with other nations. But look at France, with about half our population. She keeps both metals at a parity, notwithstanding England's proximity and her gold standard."

The Plain Dealer on Friday named three other Republican lawyers in the same block in Cleveland who objected to the British gold standard and would vote for Bryan and Sewall.

For several days we have been endeavoring to get Bro. W. A. Campbell, the political editor of the Gazette, to tell why he was an advocate of the single gold standard, but he declined to give his reasons. The following paragraph from the last edition of the Roseland (B. C.) Miner will explain to the public why W. A. is so solicitous about gold:

W. A. Campbell has just sold for \$50,000 cash, the Gold River mine, five miles from Baker City, Oregon, and near the celebrated Virtue mine. In December last he purchased the property and formed a syndicate to work it. The cost of the property to Mr. Campbell and his associates was a little over \$11,000.

Dr. T. J. Bowles, of Muncie, Indiana, all his life an adherent of the Republican party until it declared for the single gold standard at St. Louis, is out for Bryan and free silver. A few days ago, he made an eloquent speech at a Congressional convention. In conclusion of his speech, he said:

"Our country is the only spot on earth where liberty can live—let us forget that we are Republicans—let us forget that we are Democrats—let us forget that we are Prohibitionists—let us forget that we are populists—but let us remember that we are American citizens and let each of us register an oath in heaven that we will crush into fragments and grind into dust every gold monometallist who aspires to a place in the councils of our nation, and when we shall have succeeded in scourging and driving them out of the temple of liberty our country will enter upon an era of prosperity hitherto unknown, and the river of life in the United States will overflow with happiness."

STEWART FLAYS NEWMAN.

The Nevada Senator's Caustic Letter to the Philadelphia Bishop.

The following caustic letter has been addressed by Senator Stewart of Nevada to Bishop Newman, who recently gave vent to a savage attack on Mr. Bryan and his platform.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1896.
Bishop John P. Newman, Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia:
DEAR SIR—I am pained to see in the public press a statement to the effect that you have joined the enemies of your country to oppress and rob the great mass of your fellow citizens.

If the published quotations from your speech are correct, you have indorsed the clandestine legislation of 1873, whereby one half of the metallic money of the world was destroyed and the value of the other half doubled. You have also indorsed the schemes of the money powers of London and New York to control the gold of the world, advance its purchasing power, reduce the value of property and services, and thereby build up a money oligarchy on the ruins of the republic.

There is no excuse for a man of your intelligence to advocate the gold standard. You know that the purchasing power of gold has been advanced by fraudulent legislation and wicked manipulation fully 100 per cent; that the rich have been made richer and the poor poorer; that the government of the United States is fast becoming a government of plutocracy. In former days you mourned over the practices by which the earnings of the masses were transferred to a few. Now you even go so far as to advocate the election of William McKinley, who indorses the policy of Grover Cleveland, of John Sherman, of Pierpont Morgan, and of the agents of the Rothschilds on both sides of the Atlantic. Do you know that William McKinley, or rather Mr. Hanna, who controls the action of Mr. McKinley, contends that the United States has no power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," although the constitution expressly confers such power?

I thank you that you have told the people your evil purposes. This may have been indiscreet on your part, but I assure you that it will put honest men on guard against the wicked work you propose, and perhaps your evil boasting may prove a boomerang and a benefit to the cause of honest money and honest men. Yours truly,

WILLIAM M. STEWART.

THE GREAT QUESTION

We Dare Not Entrust Our Affairs to Those Who Doubt Our Nation's Potency.

My friends, in this campaign there is only one great issue. If that is settled, it will not give us a government perfect in all its details, but that one question must be settled first before other questions can be settled.

A nation that is not able to adopt its own financial policy is too impotent to legislate on any question where the people are concerned. We do not say that our opponents are insincere. We do not say they are less honest than we, but

THE GREAT ASSIGNEE SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE OWEN FRANCIS STOCK.

They Are Going Like The Proverbial Hot Cake.

It is out of the question to quote prices. The sacrifice is so great. But the shoes must be seen before the magnitude of the great cut in prices can be comprehended. Prices may look low on papers, but high in fact.

The Goods must be sold.

They must be sold quick.

They must, and will be

turned into money.

Good goods are
selling lower
than wholesale
Prices.

W. L. MACKENZIE, ASSIGNEE.

229 N. NORTH MAIN STREET.



GOLD BUGS AT SPENCERVILLE

An Interesting Account of the First Gold Meeting Held in That Husbanded Village.

The predicted and much looked for gold wave struck our town Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The first warning the citizens had of its approach was a low rumbling noise, not unlike the roll of drums, and flames of lurid fire about twelve or fifteen feet above the ground. When first noticed it was moving down Broadway in a northerly direction, until it reached the Hotel Aldine; there it whirled around very quickly and moved south again, and, strange to say, none of the buildings were damaged in the least. In appearance it resembled a comet very much—having a large, glowing head and a long, pale train, or tail, as it is commonly called, following it. Those who were nearest say that the train seemed to be composed of parts about the size of a man and that each part was clothed in a white garment bordered with crimson.

Some of the scientists, in explaining the phenomenon, say that it was like a comet—an omen of destruction, to Lombarders, Wallstreeters and money monopolies of all kinds; that the red trimmings, owing to their resemblance to British uniforms, must have meant the end of British control in this country, and the white garments were emblematic of the political grave linens to the McKinleyites in November.

Many people followed this strange spectacle until they arrived at the town hall; there they lost sight of it. Going into the hall we found a large crowd, consisting mostly of women and children, a goodly number of free silver men and a few Republicans.

A glee club entertained the audience for awhile, and we give them the honor of doing exceedingly well. After this the chairman introduced a man who said that he was a farmer on Ginger Hill and raised potatoes for two cents a bushel. He proved to be a pleasant speaker, telling what a grand nation we have, and said that during the free coinage of silver for eighty-one years but a little over eight millions of dollars were coined, and then cautioned the people not to vote for free silver, telling them if they did great stacks of silver would be shoved into our mints, and the mints would take sixty-three cents worth of silver and make it a hundred cents, and that the people would have to pay for the coinage of it, not knowing that the mint keeps out a part for seigniorage. The next speaker was introduced as an ex-mayor of Lima, who made so many misleading statements that it will be impossible to enumerate them all, so we shall mention but a few. He

tried to console the farmers by telling them that "the value of farms in Ohio had increased since the war, 100 per cent." We will leave the farmer to decide if his land has been growing into money since 1873, and if his income has been steadily increasing. He also said that the laborer's wages had been steadily increasing up till 1893. We will ask the laborer if this is true that he has more work and better pay than he did fifteen or twenty years ago. Such argument needs no refutation. He wound up by saying "our money is all right, and all we need is protection and confidence." The choir closed by singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty," not realizing that they stood on a platform that denied the American people the right to make laws without English consent.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

A little daughter of Mr. Lewis Dayton, an old and much respected citizen of Barnitz, Pa., occasionally has trouble with her stomach which gives her considerable distress. In speaking of it Mr. Dayton said: "As soon as she has an attack we give her a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and it has never failed to relieve her promptly. We all use it in our family with the same good results." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Reister, 53 public square.

As a Boy Sees It.

Little Boy—Isn't fathers queer?
Auntie—In what manner?
Little Boy—When a little boy does anything for his papa he doesn't get anything; but if another man's boy does it he gets a cent.

No Dust in Sight.

Miss Speedem—Does your Mr. Dictate believe in keeping a typewriter free from dust?
"Miss Keytap" (sighing)—Apparently. I haven't received my salary for six weeks.

Official Train to St. Paul.

Mart Armstrong Post G. A. R. has arranged with the L. E. & W. R. R. for special train from Lima to St. Paul to attend the National encampment. Train will leave Lima at 6 a. m., Monday, Aug. 31st, fare for round trip \$13.20. No change of cars between Lima and St. Paul. Call at L. E. & W. ticket office and secure berths in sleeper and chairs in chair car.
J. C. BURNEN,
Ticket Agent.

Our Handsome Lettuce Plate

Goes with 1 pound of tea Saturday.
26 THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.



G. A. R.

EXCURSION

RATES



ON ALL

G. A. R. CLOTHING!

And other traveling necessities at

MICHAEL'S.

NO. 54.

Side Public Square, First-class Barber, Ladies' and Children's hairdressing, etc. Special room for ladies' hairdressing. A. G. LUTZ, Proprietor.

WANTED

WANTED—A girl, at 100 South Main st.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for rent, at 100 South Main st. Address: C. H. C. at 100 S. Main.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 100 South Main street. 27-28

OR RENT—Front rooms, third Union block, over Cunningham & Adams' store. T. T. MURPHY.

MARRIAGE A FAILURE.

seph P. Doty Granted a Divorce by Judge Robb.

Judge Robb this morning heard a divorce case of Joseph P. Doty against Grace L. Doty and granted a decree on the grounds of fraudulent contract, gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty. Both parties are young persons, and had not attained the age of majority when married. It was an unhappy union, and after a short married career, filled with unpleasantness, his wife left him and went to California, where she now resides.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for storing that tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improve the appetite, aid digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best food purifier and nerve tonic. Try Sold for 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. H. F. Vorkamp's Drug Store.

A Card.

The husband and parents of the late Mrs. Livingston and baby Margaret wish to extend to their friends and neighbors their heartfelt thanks for the untiring care and sympathy rendered them during the sickness and death of these loved ones; also for the flowers.

EO. C. LIVINGSTON AND PARENTS.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, for no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. F. Vorkamp, Lima.

A GRAND SUCCESS

Was the Catholic Picnic in Each and Every Particular.

Fifteen Passenger Coaches Necessary to Bring the Crowd Home from Quincey Last Night—Engineer Dick's Good Run

The excursion and picnic given over the Ohio Southern to Riverside Park at Quincey, by the congregation of St. Rose Catholic church, yesterday, was in every feature a successful and enjoyable affair.

The day was cool and pleasant, and the hundreds of excursionists found the park and its facilities for amusement wholly at their disposal, boats, swings, toboggan and all. A piano was sent with the crowd by Porter & Son, and those who desired music had it. Several musicians accompanied the excursionists, and a convenient and spacious pavilion was temporarily converted into a dance hall and the younger people enjoyed square dances during the entire afternoon. Dinner and supper were served in one end of the pavilion by the ladies of the church, and no one was permitted to return home hungry.

The afternoon train, which left here at 3:35 o'clock, conveyed to Quincey another addition to the already enormous crowd. At 6:30 o'clock last evening all left the park and returned to the Ohio Southern special train that awaited them at the junction of the Big Four and the Ohio Southern roads. The returning train consisted of fifteen coaches and every car was crowded. The train was in charge of Conductor Whitlatch and engineer Dick, and the latter made an excellent run, covering the distance from Quincey here with the heavy train in one hour and two minutes, five minutes faster than the time made by the regular train which left here at 3:35 and consisted of a very light train.

Everybody arrived safely home by 9 o'clock. Street cars were at Bellefontaine avenue when the train arrived, and good accommodations were rendered, considering the size of the crowd.

The excursion and picnic were given as a benefit for a new cemetery fund, and a good sum was realized for the fund.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaver, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use; and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at H. F. Vorkamp's Drug Store.

A Picnic Party.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Core gave a most delightful picnic to their neighbors and friends yesterday. In the early morning about thirty persons were driven to Kissing Hollow, where the day was pleasantly spent. A sumptuous and delicious dinner was served. In the early evening the party returned, feeling very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Core for the pleasant day they had enjoyed.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eczema and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

We Will Give You

Five Pudding Pans with 1 pound of tea or 1 pound of baking powder, Saturday.

26 THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

COURT HOUSE NEWS

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Lee S. Arthur and Anna May Boyd, Jacob Staver and Miss Cora H. Hadsett, Arthur May and Miss Nettie Swacey.

NEW CASE.

William T. McHenry vs. Frank McHenry and others: dissolution of trust.

Some years ago when suffering with an uncommonly severe attack of diarrhoea, Mr. W. B. Guinnip, of Atoka, Pa., received through the mail a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I found it to be one of the most effective remedies I ever used. It gave me almost immediate relief. It has no superior and I think no equal. No bad effects follow the use of this remedy. It is pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Children like it. It never fails. It is the most perfect remedy ever produced for bowel complaints." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

See Our Display

Of fancy plates, nappies and pitchers for 1 pound of tea or one pound of baking powder, Saturday.

26 THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

Democratic Club Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Allen County Democratic Club at the Assembly room of the court house on Friday evening, August 28th, at 8 o'clock. William Klinger, Esq., will address the club on the great money question, and we cordially invite everybody to come.

All members are especially urged to be present as the committee on uniform will report.

D. H. SULLIVAN, Pres.
CHAS. H. ADKINS, Sec.

FATAL ILLNESS.

Mrs. W. L. Mechling Dies at Her Home on Circular Street.

Mrs. Susan, wife of William L. Mechling, died at the residence, 125 Circular street, at 9:15 o'clock this morning, from bowel trouble and heart failure. The deceased was aged 51 years and 17 days, and leaves a husband, two daughters and a son. The funeral services will be held from the residence at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, and will be conducted by Rev. W. G. Smith, of the Main Street Presbyterian church. The remains will be interred in the Lutheran cemetery on the St. Johns road.

The people have long since learned that the most disagreeable medicines are not necessarily the best. In fact, as a rule, they are not. What is wanted is something mild and sure, such as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. That is really pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Then it is acknowledged everywhere to be the most successful remedy in the world for bowel complaints. Ask any number of druggists for the best remedy they have for diarrhoea and nine out of ten will recommend Chamberlain's. In speaking of this medicine, Mr. B. B. Buflum of Friendsville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., says: "We have used it in our family for pain in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea and found it to be a most effective remedy." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

G. A. R. Encampment, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30th, 31st, and Sept. 1st.

Why take the "official train", when you can take the Chicago & Erie Limited No. 5, leaving Lima at 11:23 a. m. (about six hours after the official train leaves) and reach St. Paul next morning at 7:30. Parties wishing to go on No. 5, leaving Lima at 12:47 at night, can spend a day in Chicago if they wish. Fare for the round trip, \$12.20. For any further information regarding trains, limits, and extension of time, apply to F. C. McCoy, Ticket Agent.

HARRIS-ROSS.

A Pretty Wedding that Occurred on the South Side Last Night.

Mrs. Clara Harris and Mr. R. M. Ross, of Cairo, Mich., Wedded at the Residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. DeVoe.

A very pretty home wedding occurred last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. DeVoe, 751 South Elizabeth street. The bridegroom was Mr. Richard M. Ross, and his bride was Mrs. Clara Harris, both of Cairo, Mich. The home of Mr. and Mrs. DeVoe was prepared for the event and the scene was a pretty one when, at 8:30 o'clock, the bride and groom stepped into the presence of a large number of relatives in the front parlor and took the vows of marriage and were pronounced man and wife. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Stewart Baumgardner, of Grace M. E. church.

The ceremony was followed by the usual congratulations and an elaborate wedding supper. The Manhattan Mandolin Club was present and furnished music for the occasion. Mr. Ross, the groom, is a dealer in vehicles and agricultural implements at Cairo, Mich., and is identified with the most prominent business men of that place. His charming bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. DeVoe, and is a leading member of society at Cairo, Mich., where she has resided for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Ross were the recipients of a number of beautiful wedding presents. They will leave for Cairo in a few days and will begin housekeeping at once.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Furney, of Kenson.

A VALUABLE ACQUISITION.

The Lima School of Music Has Been Opened—Corps of Excellent Instructors.

Within a short time an organization has been established in Lima which will soon be looked upon as an institution which our city could not afford to do without. It is what is to be known as the Lima School of Music. The headquarters are to be in the Collins block, on the northwest corner of the square, in the rooms which were formerly occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. These apartments have been refitted and greatly improved in appearance.

The faculty is composed of five of the best instructors, in their respective branches, which are to be found in this section of the country. The courses of study to be taught have been thoroughly prepared and carefully graded. All of the instructors have already made an enviable reputation for themselves in this vicinity.

Mr. Walter E. Clark, the president

FREE!

A Columbus Buggy Worth \$100

TO BE GIVEN AWAY CHRISTMAS.

Every \$1 Purchase Entitles You To a Ticket.

Special Prices on Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Collars, Whips, Brushes, Etc.

121 W. High Street, Lima, O.

W. A. GERMANN, Salesman.

of the school, is too well known in this community to require much comment, but for the benefit of those who have come to abide in our midst, of recent date, it may be stated that Mr. Clark received his musical education under the direction of some of the best known teachers of Boston and the east. The special branches which he is to teach are piano, pipe organ and harmony.

The secretary of the school, Mrs. Coleen Wright Collins, has enjoyed the privileges of a thorough musical education, which is testified to by the fact that she holds first class certificates in vocal, piano forte and rudiments of music from the Society of Arts, London, and was qualified in the International College of Music and London Organ School in London, also the Weber Music Hall, Chicago. She is a medallist of the Society of Arts, London, Eng. Mrs. Collins will teach voice culture and rudiments in music, employing in the former the old Italian method employed in the formation of the singing voice, but also using the best features of other methods, according to the needs of the individual student.

Mr. Frank M. Griffin is the treasurer, who will be in charge of the Violin and Orchestral Department. Mr. Griffin is an artist of many years experience, and is equally good as soloist or instructor. He also was per-

mitted exceptional advantages by way of training, two of his instructors having been Prof. Henry Schrader, who for years held the professorship of the violin at the Leipzig Conservatory, and Prof. Andreas Moser, of the Royal High School of Music at Berlin.

The Educational and Physical Culture departments will be under the control of Mrs. Kathleen Coffin Lurkin, who was a pupil of the late Jas. E. Murdoch and of the Boston College of Oratory. Her extensive experience as an instructor has proved her work of the highest order. In the elocutionary work special attention will be given to vocal culture, expression, correct breathing and tone placing, articulation, pronunciation, gesture and practical reading.

Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology of the Vocal Organs, etc., will be delivered by Chas. Collins, M. D., a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and qualified by St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, England.

With the splendid equipment as above mentioned the school should be a success in every particular and make its way as one of the most important benefactors of Lima.

Go to St. Paul.

With Mart Armstrong Post. Special train via L. E. & W. R. R. leaves Lima at 6 a. m., Monday, Aug. 31st. No change of cars via this route.

71-d-3 w-1

THE PRICES ACCOUNT FOR IT!

For the Unprecedented Business we are Enjoying in Our

Economy Basement.

We are continually adding new goods to this department and although our prices are lower for goods of the same character than can be found elsewhere in the city, we keep the

Quality Up to the Highest Standard!

QUALITY FIRST, PRICE NEXT.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES will be in demand very soon. Here is the place to buy the following this week:

Large pencil tablets, regular 5c quality, **Our Price 3c.**
Ink tablets, fine quality paper, 10c goods, **Our Price 5c.**
Slate pencils, 12 for 1c.
Lead pencils, 1 dozen for 5c.
Lead pencils, rubber tipped, 1 dozen for 8c.
Ind, Black or Red, per bottle, 3c.
Lead pencil sharpeners, each 1c.

Glassware. Why pay 20 to 25c for glass dishes, when you can buy the same goods of us for 10c. We have now the largest assortment of pretty inexpensive glassware we have ever had. The assortment consists of square plates, round plates, cream pitchers, sugar bowls and covers, spoon holders, butter dishes and covers, high footed jelly dishes, etc., etc., for 10c each. Lamps complete, from 19c up to 45c each.

Lamp chimneys, flint glass, will not break from the heat, No. 1, 5c, No. 2, 8c. Chimneys for Welsbach gas burners, only 9c each. Mason quart Jars, 50c a dozen. Jelly Glasses, tin tops, 20c a dozen. Tin cans, 35c a dozen. Rubbers for Mason Jars, 3c a dozen. Sealing wax, 6 sticks for 5c.

IT PAYS TO VISIT US OFTEN.

FELTZ BROS. & CO.,

1st DOOR SOUTH OF COURT HOUSE.

THE ADVANCE

Medical science is greater than in any branch. The discovery of the X-rays, the finding of bacteria in the blood, the study of the most recent discoveries, but the greatest by any means. The discovery of a remedy or medicine that will only bring relief to almost any form of disease is beyond conception. A day that does not require hours and of patience and pain before relief is has been discovered. Pough's you say, did you have believed a few years ago the telephone is such a great invention? Just so it is with the great discovery of Lightning Hot Drops, a remedy that does away without an eye, without a pill for the cure of an stomach and intestinal troubles, caused by over-eating, indigestion, dyspepsia. Relief comes so quick, it is to be astonished, and the fact that it does not result in the beauty of it, action of Lightning Hot Drops is near, yet harmless, and you will be surprised to know how many different kinds of ailments you will find it good for, and if once used you will have no occasion to buy a cupboard full of different kinds of pills, for Lightning Hot Drops will do work of plasters, pills, ointments, tonics, and save you lots of money, for it costs 25c, and the 50c size holds 252 times as much as the 25c size, and is sold with positive understanding that if it gives relief your druggist will give you money back. Made by Herb Medicine Co. only, Newfield, O.

IE ROOF OF THE WORLD.

co Polo's Account of the Plateau of Pamir and Its Inhabitants.

On leaving Badashan you ride 12 miles between east and northeast, ending the river that runs through land belonging to a brother of the Prince of Badashan and containing a good many towns and villages and scattered habitations. The people are Mohammedans and valiant in war. At the end of those 12 miles you come to a province of no great size, extending indeed no more than three days' journey in any direction, and this is called Vokhan. A people worship Mohammed and have a peculiar language. They are gallant soldiers, and they have brief whom they call none, which is much as to say count, and they are liegemen to the Prince of Badashan.

There are numbers of wild beasts of all sorts in this region. And when a leave this little country and go three days northeast, always along mountains, you get to such a light that it is said to be the highest place in the world. And when a have got to this height you find great lake between two mountains.

Long before we reached the inclosure in which she was we could hear her pitiful wailing, and when we entered we found her on three legs, swinging the hurt foot slowly backward and forward and uttering long cries of anguish. Such dumb misery in her looks—poor thing!

Even Dick quailed now. "You can never get near her," he whispered. "She'll kill you, sure." Her keeper divined what he said. "Don't you be afraid, sir," he called out to me. "He's got sense."

I took my instrument from Mr. Barnum. "I like your pluck, my boy," he said heartily, but I own that I felt rather queer and shaky as I went up to the huge beast.

The men employed about the show came around us curiously, but at a respectful and unobtrusively safe distance, as I bent down to examine the foot.

While I was doing so as gently as I could I felt, to my horror, a light touch on my hand. It was as light as a woman's, but as I turned and saw the great trunk behind me it had an awful suggestiveness.

HEBE'S GRATITUDE.

HOW SHE REMEMBERED THE MAN WHO CURED HER FOOT.

The Story Told by a Veterinary Surgeon Who Early in His Career Had One of Barnum's Elephants For a Patient—A Trying Ordeal.

I was a full fledged M. D. once and not a should have thought of adopting my present profession if it hadn't been for a queer accident which occurred when I first hung out my shingle.

I had a rich neighbor, a man I was bound to propagate, and the very first call I had, after days of waiting for patients who didn't come, was to his barn to see what was the matter with his mare.

I cured the mare and took to my shingle, for from that day to this I've never prescribed for a human being. I had won a reputation as a veterinary surgeon and had to stick to it. But that's neither here nor there, only if you think animals can't show gratitude and affection perhaps you'll change your mind.

When I had been in practice a year or two, I sent for my brother Dick. He was a wonderful chap with all kinds of animals, and I thought perhaps I could work out of my part of it and leave that for him. I never did, for Dick's a cotton broker in New York now, and I should have to begin all over again to make a first rate physician. But that's what I meant to be then.

The next day after Dick came I got a telegram from P. T. Barnum. I'd been down there once or twice to his own stable, and he had a good deal of faith in me. The dispatch was:

"Hebe has hurt her foot. Come at once."

Hebe was a favorite elephant—a splendid creature, and worth a small fortune.

Well, I confess I hesitated. I distrusted my own ability and dreaded the result. But Dick was determined to go, and go we did. When we got out of the cars, Barnum himself was there with a splendid pair of matched grays. He eyed me very dubiously.

"I'd forgotten you were such a little fellow," he said in a discouraged tone. "I'm afraid you can't help her."

His distrust put me on my mettle. "Mr. Barnum," said I, getting into the carriage, "if it comes to a hand to hand fight between Hebe and me I don't believe an extra foot or two of height would help me any."

EUGENE FIELD'S HOME.

His Many Queer Clocks and His Library of Rare Books.

One should not always judge a man by his house, but in the case of Eugene Field it seemed as if his house were a part of him. It is an old fashioned two story farmhouse with a wide porch, to which has been added a large circular wing with an outside chimney such as the southerners love.

As you enter the hall you notice an elaborately ornamented old English tall clock of the kind usually known in this country as "grandfather's clock."

It is one of three such clocks in the house; a second stands on a stair landing, after the manner of Longfellow's "Old Clock on the Stair," and a third was in Eugene Field's sleeping room. The last one has a gong in it like a country dinner bell and clangs the hour with a loud metallic ring.

In the same room he had a "freak clock" made entirely of wood, that ticks like a hammer striking hard wood. In the library there is a quaint little one made with a seesaw—a wee boy and girl sitting upon a log to regulate the pendulum. This is a very well behaved little piece of mechanism, as it makes no noise and is really pretty.

Contrasted with it, standing near Field's writing table, is a plain New England kitchen clock such as our grandmothers used in their light, airy kitchens. It is a medium sized affair of mahogany with a glass door on the lower half of which are painted impossible red roses and forget-me-nots. It is a good old domestic clock, and went on faithfully ticking away when the others were cranky and would not keep the time regularly.

As you enter the house the library is on the left hand. All around the walls of the room are bookcases. Suppose we look at the case beyond the window, which might be called the fairy corner. Here are gathered books of fairy lore from all parts of the world, for there was hardly an old book store in London, Paris or Berlin which Mr. Field did not know well. In this western fairy corner are Cossack fairy tales, eastern fairy tales, legends of the French provinces, legends of Ireland, Norway, Germany, Spain, New England and all the modern English fairy stories—Mary J. Reid and Henrietta Dexter Field in St. Nicholas.

THE INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

Some of the Curious and Commonplace Uses to Which It Is Put.

Incandescent electric lights are used to illuminate the eyes of mounted animals—beasts, tigers and lions—shown by farmers. Here obviously a light with a flame would not do, while the incandescent light answers the purpose well and conveniently. The wire is run from the head down through the animal's body and out through one of its feet to a connection with the service wire of the store.

Incandescent lights are used in refrigerators, such as the refrigerators of the wholesale dealer in cut flowers and the butcher. Their use in sidewalk show cases is familiar; in dressing show windows the flexible connection admits of placing the light where it is wanted with each new trimming of the window.

They are used in electric signs, some of which are permanent, while others are formed of letters that are movable, like types, so that the sign can be readily changed as often as may be desired. Electric numbers are made in the same way.

One may see a painter at work at night in a store, paint brush in one hand and electric light—with the wire trailing away back of him—in the other, to enable him to see the better in some nook or cranny that he is painting.

EYESIGHT OF BIRDS.

Wonderful Powers of Vision of the Crow, the Buzzard and the Vulture.

When an animal is killed and skinned, says Sir Samuel Baker, before the operation is completed the first bird to appear is the wily and compassionate crow. The next is the ordinary buzzard. Both these birds are near the surface of the earth, seeking their food with untiring energy. But although they may have been power of scent, even they, in my opinion, are mainly guided by their senses of vision, as they are always on the alert, hunting in every direction, and, in fact, keeping a sharp lookout.

The third arrival is the small, red necked vulture. This bird descends from a great height. It is now most interesting to watch the concentration from all quarters of the compass. This is easily arranged by lying beneath a bush and shading the eyes while you gaze into the deep blue sky. It will appear to be all alive with the smallest flies, all moving, all hurrying and descending. These become rapidly larger, and you are aware they are vultures, collecting from such enormous altitudes that were a mountain top exposed it would be capped with everlasting snow. While you are straining your eyes to peer into these blue vaults you are startled by a tremendous rush like the roar of a rocket. This is the descent, with closed wings, of some of the large, bare-necked vultures, who have plunged like a plummet for some thousand feet to share in the feast below. All these birds flying at high altitudes have been soaring upon endless wings, never fatigued by motion, as they seldom flap, but only to adjust themselves to the currents of air upon which they float, and having, with their extraordinary powers of sight, observed the hurry of smaller birds to some attractive point, they have at once directed their course to fulfill the Biblical expression, "Where the carcass is, there shall the eagles (vultures) be gathered together."

DON QUIXOTE'S BIRTHPLACE.

The Village of Argamasilla, a Picturesque and Primitive Spot.

Before us the village of Argamasilla, "birthplace of Don Quixote" the guide-book says unblushingly, revealed more and more distinctly, its white houses nestled under the trees. The purple Sierras, dreamy sentinels of the horizon, stood on the extreme border of the clouds made against the azure background an exquisite mosaic of translucent tones.

We entered the pueblo with crackling whip. Not a soul was to be seen until the solitary slovenly figure of the innkeeper emerged from under the mat covering the door of the posada—"Al Parador del Carmen, Casa Gregorio," Gregorio, hardly able to repress his astonishment at the unusual sight of a guest, looked at the horses and said nothing. But the driver kindly ventured an introduction. "He is for you, Gregorio."

"Yes," I added, "and for some time, I hope, Don Gregorio, if I may have a bed in your house." A "don" well placed never fails to please a Spaniard, even if he be that most independent and despotic of beings, an innkeeper of low order. "Of course, senior, and why not?" and upon these slight preliminaries I followed Gregorio under the straw curtain.

My first look at the Parador del Carmen did my Quixote self good, for it was the most picturesque place imaginable. Here at last I had plunged from civilization and nineteenth century to the condition of ancient days and apparently reached bottom. "Apparently" is said advisedly, for later on I was to see infinitely more primitive scenes. However, this first location at passing from the glare to that smelly purplish interior, comfortable, but plentiful of dirt, was intense.—August E. Jaccaci in Scribner's.

What Makes a Cat Tread Softly? "Grandpa, what makes a cat tread softly?" asked little Endora of his aged relative as the pair sat down to improve their minds when the evening lamps were lighted.

"It is a faculty provided by nature, my son, which enables the cat to walk softly," replied the old man as he laid down his paper and beamed on the youthful seeker after knowledge. "All members of the cat tribe are endowed with a noiseless tread, which greatly facilitates their capturing their prey. You have doubtless noticed that the pedal extremities of the feline are furnished with soft, velvety balls or coverings, instead of hoofs. These balls extend below the claws, which are drawn up when not in use, enabling the cat to walk across a board floor without the slightest noise."

"Oh, that isn't what makes a cat tread softly," said Tommy when the old man had finished.

"No? What is it, then?" asked grandpa.

FLOWER THAT GROWN NOT.

The "Flower" is not a new flower, but a new way of growing it.

When an animal is killed and skinned, says Sir Samuel Baker, before the operation is completed the first bird to appear is the wily and compassionate crow. The next is the ordinary buzzard. Both these birds are near the surface of the earth, seeking their food with untiring energy. But although they may have been power of scent, even they, in my opinion, are mainly guided by their senses of vision, as they are always on the alert, hunting in every direction, and, in fact, keeping a sharp lookout.

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TO CURE HEADACHES.

Simple Remedies That Will Bring Speedy Relief to Sufferers.

"A hot bath, a stroll in the fresh air, shampooing the head in weak soda water or a timely nap in a cool, quiet room will sometimes stop a nervous headache," writes Dr. B. F. Herrick in Ladies' Home Journal. "When over-fatigued from shopping or sight-seeing, a sponge dipped in very hot water and pressed repeatedly over the back of the neck between the ears will be found exceedingly refreshing, especially if the face and temples are afterward subjected to the same treatment. Neuralgia is caused not only by cold air, but by acidity of the stomach, starved nerves, imperfect teeth or by indolence combined with a too generous diet. Heat is the best and quickest cure for this distressing pain. A hot flannel, passed rapidly and deftly over several folds of flannel laid on the affected spot, will often give relief in less than ten minutes without the aid of medicine. Hot fomentations are of equal value, though when the skin is very tender it is more advisable to use dry heat, nothing being better for the purpose than bags of heated salt, flour or sand, which retain warmth for a long time. Cold water, applied by the finger tips to the nerves in front of the ear, has been known to dispel neuralgia pains like magic. When caused by acidity, a dose of charcoal or soda will usually act as a corrective. Sick headache is accompanied by bilious symptoms, and attacks usually come on when the person is over-tired or below par physically. This is a disease of the first half of life and often stops of its own accord after middle age. A careful diet is imperative in every case, sweetsmeats and pastry being especially pernicious.

"Eating heartily when very tired, late dinners, eating irregularly, insufficient mastication or too much animal food, especially in the spring or during the hot weather, is a frequent cause of indigestion, causing headaches by reflex action."

A FORGOTTEN CHAPEL.

It Was Walled Up In the Vatican Despite Its Beautiful Decorations.

The oldest decorated walls in the palace are those by Eric Angelico in the chapel of Nicholas. For some reason or other this chapel at the time ceased to be used, the door was walled up, and the very existence of the place was forgotten. In the last century Bottari, having read about it in Vasari, set to work to find it, and at last got into it through the window which looks upon the roof of the Sistine chapel. The story, which is undoubtedly true, gives an idea of the vastness of the palace, and certainly suggests the possibility of more forgotten treasures of art shut up in forgotten rooms.

One other such at least there is. High up in the Borgia tower, above the stanze of Raphael, is a suite of rooms once inhabited by Cardinal Bibbiena, of the Chigi family, and used since then by more than one assistant secretary of state. There is a small chapel there, with a window looking upon an inner court, which was once the luxurious cardinal's bathroom, and was beautifully painted by Raphael in fresco, with mythological subjects. In 1855, according to Crowe and Cavalcaselle, Passavant saw it as it had originally been, with the frescos, though much damaged, still beautiful, and the marble bath still in its place in a niche painted with river gods. In one of the Vatican's periodical fits of prudery the frescoes were completely hidden with a wooden wainscot, the bathtub was taken away and the room was turned into a chapel. It is believed, however, that the paintings still exist behind their present covering.—E. Marion Crawford in Century.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

"It is said," he remarked reflectively. "That women's hands are growing larger."

"Yes," she returned inquiringly. "Yes," he asserted, "and the worst of it is that there is every likelihood that this tendency will continue."

"Yes?" she said in the same inquiring tone.

"Yes," he repeated. "You see, the bicycle and golf and tennis and other sports that women have recently taken up are responsible for it."

"In that case," she said, with a glance at her own dainty hands, "you'd better speak quick if you want a small one."

He realized that it was the opportunity of a lifetime, and he spoke promptly.—Chicago Post.



An umbrella of perfect digestion will keep off the shower of disease germs that constantly falling. If digestion is rapid and thorough, the germs will not stay long enough in the body to make very much trouble. When the digestive action is sluggish, when the bowels do not act, and poisonous effluvia are retained in the system there is every chance for the development of all sorts of sickness. The blood becomes impure, and all the distressing symptoms of indigestion are apparent. Constipation causes indigestion, sour stomach, flatulency, heart burn, dyspepsia, headache, foetor in the mouth, sleep without rest, and many other distressing symptoms. It can be cured—simply, easily, quickly and permanently by using Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two, a mild cathartic. They are sold by most druggists, and no honest druggist will attempt to sell you a substitute. There is nothing else in the world that has the same action as the "Pleasant Pellets." They are absolutely natural in their work, do not gripe, nor cause any other unpleasant symptoms.

Dr. Pierce's great book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," tells people how to keep well. It is a large, handsome, 100 page, illustrated volume, and is a complete medical library in itself. It has had a greater sale, at its regular price of \$1.50 per volume, than any other medical work that has ever been published. It is now offered at a special price, absolutely free to any one who will send 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only. Those who would like to have the book in French cloth covers, should send ten extra cents. Thirty-one cents in all, to pay the extra cost of this more handsome and durable binding.

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Time Card in Effect June 14th, 1896.

From LIMA, OHIO.

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No. 5 Vestibule Limited, daily, for Chicago, via the West, 11:31 a.m.
No. 4 Pacific Express, daily, for Chicago and the West, 12:37 a.m.
No. 1 Express, daily, except Sunday, for Chicago via the West, 9:23 a.m.
No. 3 Local Freight, daily, except Sunday, 7:00 a.m.
No. 12 Well Fargo Limited Express, daily, except Monday, 5:30 a.m.

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